

firms developing BGH had done that. He predicted the outrage that introduction of the product caused among dairy farmers and consumers in Wisconsin. To this day, many dairy products in Wisconsin are labeled as free of BGH in part, due to Mike's efforts. As usual, Mike's balanced approach was right on target.

Mike, however, did not reject new technology on its face and in fact, embraced and doggedly promoted technologies and new practices that advanced his goal of a sustainable agricultural community consisting of small and medium sized family farms.

Mike's approach to dairy farming was unique when he began milking cows 15 years ago.

He was an intensive rotational grazer—a practice that many said couldn't work in Wisconsin because of our harsh winter climate. Unlike confinement dairying, rotational grazing requires fewer chemical inputs, less labor, less capital and is environmentally beneficial as well. Mike, however, viewed grazing in a broader context. Grazing was not only an environmentally friendly method of producing quality milk at reduced cost, it was also capable of supporting a family and providing a high quality of life. Mike chose to become a dairyman because of the value he placed on these last two criteria. Mike, when speaking about grazing, put it in this context: "This is the real reason we live: for our families and for our communities. Any practice that promises to make us better farmers, in part, I evaluate by how much it contributes to our families and communities." For technology to be appropriate it had to be appropriate for the farm and the community surrounding it. Again, this was Mike's balance. He supported technology and practices that promoted the goals he believed to be most important.

Mike Cannell was an innovative leader among Wisconsin farmers, resolutely seeking solutions to the complex problems facing our dairy industry. To many farmers in Wisconsin, those problems appear insurmountable; so complicated, multifarious, and seemingly incomprehensible that one person couldn't possibly make a dent in them. Mike not only believed he could make a difference, he believed he had an obligation to use his talents to do so.

Even more remarkable than Mike's willingness to actively intervene in agricultural problems, was Mike's concept of a solution: one which was not only achievable and effective but which was also socially and morally responsible. In a manner more effective than few others I've known, Mike was able to articulate the problems and identify solutions. He was not shy at criticizing entities he felt were standing in the way of a sustainable family farm sector. But he always went beyond criticism to suggest solutions and to actively work with the entities—including universities, local, State and Federal Government—he was criticizing to

eliminate the barriers facing family farms.

But Mike went still further. Rather than rely on others to solve all the dilemmas facing family farmers, he believed farmers also had both the ability and responsibility to help each other. And he put that into practice too.

Mike Cannell believed so strongly in the ability of rotational grazing to reverse the dramatic losses of Wisconsin family dairy farmers in the past decade that he spent the last 10 years trying to teach other farmers how to become graziers. He is responsible for starting a grazer technology transfer discussion group on the Internet—known as a List Serve—so that dairymen could share their expertise on grazing. That group now claims more than one thousand members. He was also the founder of both regional and statewide farmer to farmer grazing networks, known as the Ocooch Graziers and Grassworks. Because of Mike Cannell, rotational grazing is no longer considered an unusual dairying practice in Wisconsin. It is fast becoming mainstream.

Mike also took initiative to solve one of Wisconsin's most challenging farm problems—the retirement of older dairy farmers without younger farmers to replace them. The long hours, hard work, low return and often dim outlook for dairying have dissuaded many young people from entering the dairy industry. Rather than consider this an inevitable outcome, Mike took steps to encourage young people to enter dairying. While his positive attitude might have been enough to persuade young farmers that there was a future in dairy farming, to persuade the cynics he founded the School for Beginning Dairy Farmers to teach young farmers how to be successful in a difficult profession.

Mike's contributions to the sustainable agriculture community are real and measurable and he will be remembered for them for many years. But Mike will likely be remembered more for his steady and unswerving pursuit of a way of life he loved and from which he gained great joy, his strong belief in the value of that way of life, his efforts to share his success with others, and most important, for his commitment to community and family. In Mike's view, all things in life and agriculture should be conducted with an eye toward how they contribute to community and family. It is a valuable lesson to learn. And it is the world's great loss that Mike Cannell won't be around to teach us anymore.

I yield the floor.

PAUL TSONGAS

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about Paul Tsongas, who lost his battle against cancer on Saturday. I have lost a great friend; our Nation has lost an extraordinary American who defined the concept of public service and whose courage and conviction set an example for each and every one of us.

A son of Greek immigrants in Lowell, MA, Paul Tsongas worked in his father's drycleaning business, and served in the Peace Corps, as a Lowell City Councilor, as a Middlesex County Commissioner, as a U.S. Congressman and as a U.S. Senator in the seat that I am now honored to occupy.

Paul was able to achieve so much in his life because no matter where he went, no matter what office he held, he never left the people of Lowell. He instinctively understood not only their problems but also how government could help provide some of the solutions which were necessary to resolve them.

In 1992, when George Bush looked unbeatable, Paul Tsongas ran for the Democratic Presidential nomination because he knew his ideas for our future were better.

We must not forget the timeless principles for which Paul Tsongas fought throughout his career in elective office: balancing the Federal budget and establishing sound fiscal principles for the Federal Government, investing in our country and our children, and building our economy so future generations can attain the dreams which seem to elude us today.

Although Paul did not win the nomination, he became the catalyst who turned the national spotlight on our fiscal policies and changed the political dialog in the United States forever.

After the campaign, Paul Tsongas joined with Warren Rudman and Pete Peterson to found the Concord Coalition to promote fiscal responsibility. This organization again and again has drawn national attention to our Nation's fiscal agenda.

Since the 1992 Presidential campaign, we have cut the Federal budget deficit by more than half. The question in Washington is no longer "Can we balance the budget?", but "How soon can we do so?" Much of the progress we have made can be attributed to Paul Tsongas and his economic call to arms.

The rebuilt, reinvigorated city of Lowell, MA is another long-lasting memorial to Paul. He as much or more than any other person shepherded the revitalization program through the Congress, and by seeing and breathing life into a local pride and spirit that were still alive, he transformed a run-down mill town into an international destination with an amazing story to tell and show visitors from near and far.

Paul Tsongas' accomplishments only explain part of what made him so extraordinary. There is no way to explain the impact on others of his decency, integrity and courage. But that impact was real and pronounced.

In 1983, he was diagnosed with non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. The next year he retired from the Senate in order to spend more time with his wife Niki, and his three daughters, Ashley, Katina and Molly. He successfully battled cancer for over a decade with a sense of grace and a strength of character that are remarkable.

It is terribly hard to acknowledge the death of such a person. Paul will be greatly and genuinely missed because he was greatly and genuinely loved. That is a compliment to which all of us can aspire when we leave this Earth. But Paul's life took him a step beyond even that status among his family and friends and all who know or observed him in his public service.

We can say truthfully and appreciatively that we are better people because of the example Paul Tsongas set during his life. In that way, he not only improved the lives of many in very direct ways, he will continue to live on as an inspiration to us.

We will miss him, but we are comforted by what he has given to us.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, the Federal Government is running on borrowed money—more than \$5 trillion of it. As of the close of business yesterday, Tuesday, January 21, the Federal debt stood at \$5,310,267,076,516.85. On a per capita basis, every man, woman, and child in America owes \$19,919.19 as his or her share of the Federal debt.

More than two centuries ago, the Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence. It's time for Congress to adopt a Declaration of Economic Responsibilities and an amendment requiring the President and Congress to come up with a balanced Federal budget—now.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

At 3:27 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled joint resolution:

H.J. Res. 25. Joint resolution making technical corrections to the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104-208), and for other purposes.

The enrolled joint resolution was signed subsequently by the President pro tempore (Mr. THURMOND).

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following report of committee was submitted:

By Mr. SHELBY, from the Select Committee on Intelligence:

Special Report on Committee Activities of the Select Committee on Intelligence January 4, 1995 to October 3, 1996 (Rept. No. 105-1).

By Mr. MACK, from the Joint Economic Committee:

Special Report of the Joint Economic Committee Congress of the United States of the 1996 Economic Report of the President (Rept. No. 105-2).

By Mr. LUGAR, from the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, without amendment:

S. Res. 20. A resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. THURMOND, from the Committee on Armed Services:

William S. Cohen, of Maine, to be Secretary of Defense.

(The above nomination was reported with the recommendation that he be confirmed, subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mrs. HUTCHISON:

S. 179. A bill to reform the financing of Federal elections, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

S. 180. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow married individuals to contribute to an IRA even if their spouse is a participant in a pension plan; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. GORTON, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. LOTT, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. HATCH, Mr. BREAUX, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. KERREY, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. BUMPERS, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. MCCAIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. KEMPTHORNE, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. COATS, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. FORD, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. BOND, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. BURNS, Mr. HELMS, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. JOHNSON, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. WARNER, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. ENZI, Mr. KOHL, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. ROBB, Mr. GREGG, Mr. ASHCROFT, and Mr. WELLSTONE):

S. 181. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that installment sales of certain farmers not be treated as a preference item for purposes of the alternative minimum tax; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BYRD:

S. 182. A bill to make available for obligation such sums as are necessary to pay the Federal share of completion of construction of the Appalachian development highway system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. DODD (for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. KERRY):

S. 183. A bill to amend the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 to apply the Act to a greater percentage of the United States work force, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. D'AMATO:

S. 184. A bill to provide for adherence with the MacBride Principles of Economic Justice by United States persons doing business in Northern Ireland, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HELMS:

S. 185. A bill to prohibit the provision of Federal funds to any State or local educational agency that denies or prevents participation in constitutional prayer in schools; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. AKAKA:

S. 186. A bill to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act with respect to purchases from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve by entities in the insular areas of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. HELMS:

S. 187. A bill to amend title X of the Public Health Service Act to permit family planning projects to offer adoption services; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

S. 188. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to make preferential treatment an unlawful employment practice, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

S. 189. A bill to prohibit the executive branch of the Federal Government from establishing an additional class of individuals that is protected against discrimination in Federal employment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

S. 190. A bill to protect the lives of unborn human beings; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. HELMS (for himself, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. HATCH, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. ABRAHAM, and Mr. FAIRCLOTH):

S. 191. A bill to throttle criminal use of guns; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HELMS:

S. 192. A bill to make it a violation of a right secured by the Constitution and laws of the United States to perform an abortion with the knowledge that the abortion is being performed solely because of the gender of the fetus; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GLENN:

S. 193. A bill to provide protections to individuals who are the human subject of research; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. CHAFEE (for himself, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. ABRAHAM, and Mr. KYL):

S. 194. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the section 170(e)(5) rules pertaining to gifts of publicly-traded stock to certain private foundations and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HELMS:

S. 195. A bill to abolish the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Council on the Arts; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. MCCAIN:

S. 196. A bill to amend the Public Buildings Act of 1959 to require the Administrator of General Services to prioritize construction and alteration projects in accordance with merit-based needs criteria, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.